

Cleveland, Ohio, on or about April 15, 1919, and alleging that the article was transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Illinois, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of a slightly alkaline emulsion of balsam of copaiba flavored with methyl salicylate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, on the label on the carton containing, and in the circular accompanying the article, to wit, "Prescription 1000 Internal is the most efficient treatment for Gleet and Gonorrhœa * * * new discovery for Gonorrhœa and Gleet * * * also very good treatment for Bladder Trouble, Frequent Urination, Inflammation * * * " and "Prescription 1000 Internal for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Bladder Trouble, Frequent Urination, Inflammation * * * continue taking Prescription 1000 for several weeks after the discharge stops and follow directions closely to insure permanent relief," were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On December 22, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7663. Misbranding of Halz Tablets. U. S. * * * v. 8 Bottles of Halz Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.
(F. & D. No. 11424. I. S. No. 7555-r. S. No. C-1514.)

On October 6, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 8 bottles of Halz Tablets, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Ottumwa, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 12, 1918, by the Ed. Price Chemical Co., Kansas City, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Iowa, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the tablets consisted essentially of carbonates of calcium and magnesium, resins, and plant material including cubebs, rhubarb, and aromatics.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that on the label on the bottle containing, on the carton inclosing, and in the circular accompanying the article were statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, to wit, (bottle) "Halz Tablets Internal Remedy for the relief of kidney, bladder and urinary disorders. For gonorrhœa and gleet use Halz Injection in connection with the tablets and get quick results," (carton) "* * * either sex. Recommended in all cases wherein an internal treatment is preferred * * * reaches the disease through the kidneys and bladder soothing and healing the mucous membranes * * * does not contain anything that injures the digestive organs * * * can be taken without fear of ill effects," (circular) "For Gonorrhœa and Gleet, Whites, Leucorrhœa and Unnatural Discharges either sex * * * Halz Tablets * * * will be sufficient to cure an ordinary case * * * for pain in the back * * * cystitis, continence or incontinence of urine * * * the discharge

should cease in a few days after you commence to take the tablets * * *," which were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On March 9, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7664. Misbranding of Halz Injection. U. S. * * * v. 49 Bottles of Halz Injection. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11420. I. S. No. 7549-r. S. No. C-1513.)

On or about October 2, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 49 bottles of Halz Injection, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Tulsa, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped on December 3, 1917, by the Ed. Price Chemical Co., Kansas City, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Oklahoma, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that on the labels on the packages containing, on the cartons inclosing, and in the circulars accompanying the article were statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, to wit, (bottle) "Halz * * * cures Gonorrhœa and Gleet * * *," (carton) "Halz * * * for Gonorrhœa and Gleet, Whites, Leucorrhœa, and Unnatural Discharges, either sex * * * It has never been known to cause stricture, and it generally cures in from one to five days * * *. The first injection relieves almost instantly, and the continued use has cured bad cases in a few days * * *. Halz for Gonorrhœa and Gleet * * *. We have so proportioned and combined the ingredients both chemically and medicinally that we get quick results * * *," (circular) "Directions * * *. While our preparation is known as a Gonorrhœa medicine, it is also good for Leucorrhœa and Whites * * *. The thing to do is to continue the use of it until well and use it night and morning for a while after; usually one or two dollar bottles will relieve," which were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for the article.

It was further misbranded, it was alleged, for the reason that the article was a diluted aqueous solution of alum, boric acid, glycerin, zinc-sulphate, and formaldehyde, which ingredients, or any combination of them, were not capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for the article.

On January 28, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7665. Misbranding of Madame Dean Antiseptic Vaginal Suppositories. U. S. * * * v. 30 Packages and 10 Packages of Madame Dean Antiseptic Vaginal Suppositories. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 11247, 11248. I. S. Nos. 7322-r, 7321-r. S. Nos. C-1469, C-1470.)

On September 20, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the